

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1868.

No. 2469.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The last of the messages of President Johnson, which is given elsewhere at length, is like all the other communications to Congress from the same source—a vigorous, luminous, and comprehensive state paper. At the very threshold the President calls the attention of Congress to the disorganized condition of the country under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction, which, he declares, after a fair trial, have failed, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain on the statute book. The views of the President upon this subject are in the main those which he has stated on former occasions, and are expressed in a tone of great emphasis and earnestness. The consistency and steadfastness with which President Johnson, from the beginning to the end of his administration, has adhered to his views upon the constitutional question involved in reconstruction, challenge admiration from all whose judgment is not clouded by party prejudice and passion, and will be remembered hereafter as distinguishing and honorable characteristics of the man and his administration. Although he can have no hope of influencing Congress to a change, yet the utter failure so far to realize the happy results which were to flow from its legislation naturally confirms the President in his original convictions on the subject.

In regard to the tenure-of-office bill, the President urges that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country. He also regards the army appropriation act of March 2, 1867, as containing provisions which interfere with his constitutional functions as commander in chief.

The condition of the finances is next considered, and it is stated that, compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The facts which go to show this are of great interest, and worthy the special attention of the reader. These considerations are employed to illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. The receipts of internal revenue and customs are said, during the past three years, to have gradually diminished, and the continuance of extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make an increase of taxation inevitable. Reference is made to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$377,340,284, leaving in the treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be \$341,392,868, and the expenditures \$336,152,470, showing a small balance of \$5,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000 and the expenditures to \$303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000.

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The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to \$2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of \$35,625,102; for the debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to have been \$2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

The President renews his recommendation in his message of December 4, 1865, to devise a policy to begin to effect a reduction of the public debt and make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. He states that various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt, and that, however they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be reduced, there is a general concurrence as to the propriety of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The exorbitancy of the existing rate has led to an inquiry respecting the consideration which the government actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount it obtained in real money was three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return.

While the national credit should be sacredly observed, the President says we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. He thinks it may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts, he says, it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, the President thinks, would afford the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital.

In reference to the condition of the circulating medium, the President merely reiterates, substantially, that portion of his last annual message which relates to that subject. The anomalous condition of our currency is held to be in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value, which can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the constitution. Facts derived from our commercial statistics are next deduced to show the feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard. It is urged that the time has come when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. The President adds:

"Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad."

The President next makes reference to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, including the operations of the land office, pension office, patent office and the Indian bureau. In regard to the Indian tribes, the President says that the treaties with various of them have been concluded, and that he cordially sanctions the stipulations which provide for necessary lands for them, where they may be encouraged to settled habits and industrial pursuits.

The President next makes reference to the reports of the Secretary of War, Navy and the Postmaster General.

Our foreign relations are said to be friendly, except that in regard to Paraguay, the controversy between the President of that country and Mr. Washburn has led to instructions to our newly appointed minister to Paraguay, Mr. McMahon, to proceed to Asuncion and investigate the whole matter, and the rear admiral of our squadron on that station has been directed to attend the new minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occa-

sion may require.

Our relations with Mexico during the past year are said to have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. Negotiations are said to be pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien under the auspices of the United States. The President has been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti.

Reference is made to the acquisition of Alaska, which it is said was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles to the American hemisphere, and as a step in the same direction a treaty was made for the purchase of St. Thomas, which remains under consideration in the Senate.

The President holds that comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our federal Union of the adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully and lawfully, an idea which will take hold upon the popular mind. In this connection the President says:

"It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations."

With the increased facilities for intercommunication, the President thinks that our political system can be successfully applied to an area more extended than our continent.

Reference is next made to treaties with the Hawaiian kingdom, with Germany and Bavaria regarding the rights of naturalized citizens, and to the important questions remaining open between the United States and England for adjustment. In reference to these last, the President expresses the hope that he shall be able to lay before the Senate during the present session protocols calculated to bring these controversies to an end.

The President renews the recommendation of his last message in relation to amending the constitution for the election of President and Vice President for a single term, and by a direct vote of the people, &c., and closes with the expression of a hope that the counsels of Congress will be so guided as to preserve the Union and restore prosperity and happiness to the people.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The late excitement in political and financial circles in London and New York, occasioned by rumors of revolutionary outbreaks in Paris, and the fabricated report of the death of Louis Napoleon, connected with the threatening discontent lately evinced in various ways by the enemies of the Emperor, naturally cause the mind to recur to the similar disturbances which, since the allies imposed Louis XVIII. upon France, has been the process by which France has changed her rulers.

Charles X. who succeeded his brother Louis XVIII. in 1824, was never able to make them forget that he belonged to that Bourbon family whom they had twice hurled from the throne, and the nation was all the time restive under the yoke. The king appointed known opponents of liberal principles to every place in the ministry, and it was the remonstrances of the press which at last, fifteen years after the overthrow of the first empire, brought the hostile elements into collision. By the advice of his ministers the king issued a decree prohibiting the publication of any such journals or pamphlets but such as were authorized

by the government. This was on the 25th of July, 1830. On the 26th the obnoxious ordinances were placarded on the walls of Paris; that night barricades were formed in the streets; on the 27th the people and the royal troops came in collision in various places; on the 28th there was more and terrible fighting; on the 29th the king fled from the city, abdicating in favor of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, who was to be recognised under the title of Henry V. But the people only answered with the cry of "Down with the Bourbons." This Prince is now living, and is still regarded by the old Bourbon party as the legitimate sovereign of France, under the title of Henry V. It may be well to remember that in the contest by which Charles X. was de-throned, the armed force in Paris upon which the king could rely did not number 10,000 soldiers, and that Paris, in insurrection, can furnish 200,000 fighting men.

The revolution of 1830 was consummated by the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, under the new dynasty of Orleans, by calling Louis Philippe to a throne by a small minority, not exceeding a third of either the Chamber of Deputies or that of Peers, which, in the language of the historian Alison, "at the dictation of a clique in the ante-chambers of the Duke of Orleans, disposed of the crown to a stranger to the legitimate line, without either consulting the nation or knowing what form of government it desired." It was on the narrow base of these voices in the chamber that Louis Philippe was content to found his monarchy. In 1848 he met the fate of Charles X. The prohibition of public gatherings of the people to discuss political affairs led to the introduction of large dinner parties, called "banquets," to evade the prohibition, and the prohibition of them, in turn, led to the uprising of the people. Although Louis Philippe held Paris with a thoroughly armed force of 100,000 men, it ended in the king signing this little paper: "I abdicate in favor of the Count de Paris, my grandson, and I trust that he will be more fortunate than I." The abdication, as in the case of Charles X., came too late, but the Orleans party is still zealous in efforts to re-establish the monarchy in his person.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was born in Paris, on the 20th of April, 1808. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which is the name he received, was the third son of Louis, (one of the brothers of Napoleon I.) King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of Josephine. Hortense was a woman of superior talents, but the marriage with Louis Bonaparte was a forced, ill-suited match, both the parties being averse to it, and yielding most reluctantly to the considerations of state by which it was urged. The eldest son died in infancy, and the other two children, of whom the Emperor was one, were declared by a decree of the Senate the heirs to the imperial throne, should Napoleon and his elder brother Joseph die without children. This decree was submitted to the acceptance of the French people, and was adopted by 3,521,675 votes, there being but 2,579 in opposition.

After the battle of Waterloo the mother, Hortense, retired with her family to Augsburg, and afterwards to Switzerland, where her son's principal tutor was a Frenchman of strong republican principles. He attended for a time a military college, where he made some progress in the science of gunnery. In the revolutionary movements of 1831 in Italy he and his brother took an active part, and his brother died in that year a victim of his anxieties and fatigues. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt, in 1832, left him the successor of Napoleon, and from that time he is said to have fixed his eye upon the imperial position, writing various works to demonstrate the necessity of an emperor to the republican organization of France. In 1836 he proclaimed a revolution at Strasbourg, which was a failure, and he was taken prisoner and sent to this country. He landed at Boulogne with a similar purpose in 1840, but was again made a captive and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. From this

prison he escaped after six years and took refuge in England. When the French revolution of 1848 drove Louis Philippe from his throne, Louis Napoleon repaired to Paris, and was chosen a deputy to the national assembly, and, after a stormy debate, was admitted to his seat, taking the oath of fidelity to the republic. In May, 1850, he was chosen President. In 1851, the legislative assembly, which refused to pass several bills urged by him, was denounced as factious, and on the night of the 4th of December he executed his famous coup d'etat, dissolving the assembly, and sending the leading members to prison, while, at the same time, a decree was put forth ordering the establishment of universal suffrage and the election of a president for ten years. Under this decree he was again elected, and he then began to prepare for the restoration of the empire. In November, 1852, the people voted in revive the imperial dignity in his person, and he was declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III. In January, 1853, he married Eugenie, Countess de Teba, a Spanish lady, by whom he had a son born March 10th, 1856.

The death of Louis Napoleon would deprive France of the wisest and most practical of its rulers; for many centuries, and Europe of the only one of its kings who has been endowed by the hands of the Creator with the faculties of royalty. The immediate consequences might be another revolution, with consequences to France and the rest of the continent which no one can foresee. Under his reign, France has made greater progress in material development than any nation in Europe.

HOW REVERENDY JOHNSON AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—It is remarked by the New York Times that whether or not Mr. Reverdy Johnson settle the Alabama question, he is likely to be the agent for settling another question of great international concern—that relating to the rights of foreign-born American citizens in England. In the last of his speeches that has come to hand (delivered at Brighton) he mentions a number of the points agreed upon between the two governments and Lord Stanley and myself. Among other things, it has been agreed that the laws of citizenship between the two countries shall in the future be the same, and that the naturalized citizen in either shall, in all future time, enjoy, in all respects, the rights of a native citizen. And so, said Mr. Johnson, "an irritating cause of disturbance, a cause which has more than once threatened imminent war, is closed, and closed, thank God, forever." It will be observed by the passage italicized that this question has been settled with England on precisely the same terms that it was lately settled with the German States by Mr. Bancroft. The measure is perfectly fair in simply demanding that American naturalized citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens. Whatever may be done with Mr. Johnson's other treaties, there is no doubt that this one will be as promptly approved by the government and ratified by the Senate as Mr. Bancroft's German treaties were.

GENERAL GRANT'S FORTUNE.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:

"General Grant is rich already, and by cautious investments he is destined to be very rich one day, ranking with the most opulent. He owns thirty eight acres of land within the corporate limits of Washington, worth \$2,000 an acre. His house here is held at \$60,000. A farm near St. Louis and houses at Galena and in Philadelphia should add \$100,000 to the former items. Three hundred thousand dollars, will probably not be in excess of the President elect's possessions. Meantime his commercial training and fondness for material speculations added to his good luck and caution, are exemplifying themselves in judicious operations in many honorable fields. It is altogether probable that we shall have in General Grant a President, who, exercising all due liberality and hospitality in the Chief Magistracy, will be the first President since Washington to be discreet and practical in the management of his private fortune. His comparative youth will permit him, should he live to the average age of Presidents, thirty years duration after the expiration of his term of office."

A few nights since T. F. Timmons, a cattle dealer, while passing a bridge near West Jefferson, N. C., was thrown from his horse by a cord thrown across the bridge, and robbed of \$7,400 by two highwaymen.

The other day thirteen head of cattle were killed by grazing in a corn field near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in which several stult cars had been left.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1886.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our operations require it, and our advanced age admonishes us as the propriety of settling up our affairs.

Circumstances which we could not control prevented the issue of the Recorder last week; and as the Christmas holidays will intervene, our next number will not appear until the first week in January, when our connection with the Recorder will cease, as we have sold the establishment to Mr. Thomas C. Evans. And now, after publishing the Recorder for nearly forty-nine years, duty to myself and others, and advanced age, require that we shall endeavor to settle up our affairs. To enable us to do so, we must call upon all indebted to the establishment for subscriptions, advertisements, &c., to make immediate payment. We shall at once commence making out accounts, and hope no unnecessary delay will be made in their settlement. An early attention to this will present our last edition to you in the best possible condition.

A fire broke out in the city of Raleigh on the morning of the 15th instant, which destroyed the Seymour and Blair House, T. V. Moore's Jewelry Store, corner of Fayetteville street and Market square, and the Market House.

In the upper story of the Market House was the Raleigh Register office, belonging to Mr. H. H. Helper, which, with the exception of about \$400 worth of materials, was entirely destroyed. We understand that Mr. Helper's printing materials were fully insured.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A bill passed its final reading in the Senate on Saturday last authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money to meet the January interest on the State debt.

A bill was passed to incorporate the University Railroad Company—appropriation \$300,000 for the purpose.

Also a bill to repeal an act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary. It passed the House with but four negative votes.

The Legislature adjourns on the 24th inst., to meet again in the 4th of January.

CONGRESS.

In the House last week bills passed relieving from political disabilities several citizens of South Carolina and the Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee; also a bill to allow the Southern States to form a militia like other States of the Union; also a bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on tobacco on hand from the 1st of January to the 13th of February. A resolution was adopted declaring that all females in the employ of the government should be allowed the same pay where they performed like services with the males.

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution, stating that no commissioners had been sent from the United States to Spain.

Mr. Windom declared in the House of Representatives that the last Indian war by the army in Minnesota cost \$28,000,000. In another war the army had spent \$6,000,000 and killed two Indians. The present Indian war costs \$1,000,000 per week. Mr. Windom is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and ought to know.

The farm of Ex-Governor Wise, in Prince Anne county, long held by the Government, was on the 17th instant, surrendered to the writer by order of the United States authorities.

Cyrus P. Meadwell, Esq., of Greensborough, was knocked down and badly beaten, on Wednesday night last, by a negro named Wesley Lindsay. The negro had been ordered off Mr. M.'s premises for being drunk and using insolent language—hence the assault.

President's Message.—We place in our first page to-day, copied from the Baltimore Sun, a synopsis of the President's Message. This is President Johnson's last annual message, and is a very able and interesting document, and we regret that its great length and our contracted limits will not permit us to publish it entire.

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Six women and three hundred and fifty inmates have been removed to other institutions.

Gen. Grant is forty-six years of age. He will soon be the President in the very prime and fulness of manhood.

THE RICHEST MAN IN AMERICA.

William B. Astor is a very noticeable exception to the rule that the sons of rich men squander what their fathers spent their lives in earning. Economy and thrift are hereditary virtues in the Astors, and the immense wealth that old John Jacob accumulated is likely to remain in the family for generations.

William B. Astor's life is little, but his property is greater. His chief distinction is that he is John Jacob Astor's son. As such he is known; as such he will be remembered. If it required, as has been claimed, as much capacity to take care of money as to make it, then the son is equal to the father. William B. Astor has been preserved by his temperament from all extravagancies and excesses. He has the cold head and calm blood of his German ancestors, to whom irregularity was unknown, and temptation was impossible.

Associated in business with his father from his early years, he learned his habits, and followed his example. The power and benefit of money being one of the first things he was taught, it is not strange he has remembered his early lesson through all his years. Instead of decreasing the wealth he inherited, he has largely increased it, and has been for years the richest citizen in the United States. He is as careful of his vast property as if he was not worth a hundred dollars; and to-day, in his seventy-sixth year, he takes more note of a trifling expenditure than a clerk whose annual salary is not much beyond his hourly income.

Many persons wonder why men of great fortune continue to labor, instead of resting and enjoying themselves, and attribute it to mere love of gain. They do not remember that long habit becomes second nature; that such men find rest in constant occupation, and that the enjoyment prescribed for them would be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

For more than fifty years William B. Astor has been a daily worker, at his desk. Sentence him to idleness to-morrow, and before the Christmas chimes were rung from Trinity, the family lot in Greenwood would have another occupant.

William B. Astor's wealth cannot be accurately determined. He does not know himself but it is, probably \$65,000,000, perhaps \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000. It increases largely every year, by reason of the advances in property, and may nearly double in value before his death. His income is greatly disproportioned to his fortune, because he owns such a large amount of unproductive real estate. He has much property that even his sons know nothing of, and, like his father, seem unwilling to have any one understand the immensity of his riches. It is said he is very anxious to live to see how many of his investments will turn out, but, at seventy-six, that rare pleasure cannot be forever enjoyed.

In one of the cantons of Switzerland an edict has been issued forbidding any youth under eighteen years of age to smoke, under a severe penalty.

Seven out of eight prisoners, confined in the jail at Statesville, made their escape on Tuesday night last.

A young German, of Milwaukee, shot himself on Saturday, because an expected remittance from "Fatherland" did not come. The remittance came on Monday, in time to meet the expenses of his burial.

A Polish landlord had to pay three hundred roubles because his daughter of seven years, in a room by herself, played a Polish national air on a piano.

The price of wheat in St. Paul, Minn., has gone down to 75 and 80 cents per bushel, and flour sells at \$5 per barrel.

A freedman in Baldwin county, Georgia, has made over twelve hundred dollars from his crop this year.

Stockton, California, has an artesian well a thousand feet deep, which discharges 60,000 gallons of hot water daily.

Frock overcoats, with small velvet collars and faced with silk, will be the prevailing fashion for gentlemen this season.

It is less than six years since the first six miles of railway were opened in Minnesota. It now has 474 miles in actual use.

Nathan Cope's orchard of eight acres in East Fairfield, Ohio, produced 2,000 barrels of apples this year.

A Minnesota farmer writes: "We raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre here; but adds, 'we also raise boys enough to eat them all up.'"

A party of emigrants from North Carolina, numbering one hundred, passed through Richmond en route to Minnesota on Wednesday last.

One fireman killed and another injured by falling walls.

It is stated that the Spanish Minister visited Seward, regarding the reported filibustering movements on Cuba. Seward don't regard the movement of sufficient importance to claim attention in his Department, but, should the emergency arise, movements derogatory to the rights of Spain will be promptly arrested.

We have referred to General Grant's testimony before the congressional committee, and find our recollection correct. He says:

"I believe that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would then avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we could make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet."

It is estimated that 130,000 people daily pass the Astor House, New York, on foot, and 65,000 in carriages.

The people of the United States expend enough annually for liquor to more than half pay the national debt.

The Philadelphia Age reports that since the 1st of January, 1885, thirty-nine murders have occurred in that city.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, while recently making some purchases in a fancy goods store at Frankfurt on the Main, suddenly fainted away. She was removed to her hotel, where, at last accounts, she was lying in a condition which gave rise to great apprehension.

General Harney is reported to have said that "the Government ought to adopt a policy of feeding the Indians on the Plains. It would be cheaper to board them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, than to fight them."

The Macon Telegraph learns that a party of fifty Pennsylvania farmers are about to settle in Morgan county, Va., led thereby by observations made during the war.

A sick man, slightly convalescing, recently in conversation with a pious friend, who congratulated him upon his recovery, and asked him who his physician was, replied: "Dr. Jones brought me through." "No, no," said his friend, "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well, maybe he did, but I am certain the doctor will charge me for it."

The Treasury agents seized, in New York on Friday, thirty-five thousand yards of fine Lyons silks, and a large number of French cloaks. This is the largest seizure ever made in the United States, aggregating seventy thousand dollars.

A tax collector at Waterbury, Conn., has been fined \$250 for having locked up a man who refused to pay his taxes. After having been locked up awhile the man produced a receipt for the payment of the taxes in question.

Mr. Frederick Crider, living on the Shenandoah mountain, near the Hardy line, Va., during the month of October killed seven bears.

Low, Massachusetts, proposes to have its streets lighted by a lamp in the front window of every house.

Gus Holmes, (col.) the murderer of Matthew King, is to be hanged at Tarboro' on the 1st proximo.

MARRIED.

Married on the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Mr. G. M. HARDEN, formerly of Graham, to Miss M. F. TURKENTINE, of this place.

In this county, on Thursday the 10th inst., by A. C. Hunter, Esq., Mr. JAMES CRABTREE to Miss NANCY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Copley.

Near Greensborough, N. C., on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. Henry Smith, Mr. F. P. CLARK to Miss BETTIE A. only daughter of Col. Joseph A. Houston.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Saturday evening last, Mr. THOMAS J. ANDERSON, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Anderson was for several years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was respected as an honest and industrious citizen.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THERE will be a public installation of the Officers of Eagle Lodge No. 71 at the Court House, on Saturday, Dec. 26th. An address is expected to be delivered by H. K. Nash, Esq. At 11 o'clock. C. E. PARISH, W. M. Dec. 23, 1886.

PEACE

120,000 U. S. Pork Wanted, for which we will exchange Greenbacks and Clothing. Delivery Stock of Over Coats we propose to exchange for Pork and Beans. BROWN & CO.

November 18.

3081
A MOST WONDERFUL AND SUCCESSFUL
INVENTION
New Method of Washing Clothes without
Labor.
THE AUTOMATIC
Clothes Washer and Boiler.
Awarded the highest Testimonial wherever
Exhibited.

Rev. M. W. Staples, Inventor and Patentee.
THIS BOILER is self-acting, and dispenses entirely
with labor and the wear of clothes. The hot
water and steam by the action of fire, are driven up
through tubes, poured upon the clothes, and forced
through the fabric with astonishing rapidity, cleansing
it perfectly without any rubbing. It has been
thoroughly tested, and pronounced "unequaled as a
Clothes Washer, by those who have used it."

All fabrics, from the finest lace to the best blanket
can be washed perfectly and with ease and without
the aid of the rubbing board. For Flannels it is in-
valuable, as the rubbing, rolling and pressing process
must necessarily full them more or less.
It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention.
Washing will no longer be a household and washing
day no longer a terror and a dread to housewives.
The invention can be used in any boiler, and the
low price of the article places it within the reach of
every family.

The savings in the wear of clothes will soon pay
for the outlay.
It is estimated that 200 to 300 gallons of boiled
suds pass through the clothes in thirty minutes; this
being the longest time required for cleansing a boiler
full of clothes.
Hundreds of these Boilers are being sold each week,
giving perfect satisfaction.
Every boiler sold guaranteed to do all we claim, or
money refunded.
The undersigned, as Agent for J. R. Hunter &
Co., of Portsmouth, Va., (who have the right for this
State) has commenced the manufacture of these Boilers
and will furnish the citizens of Orange and Chatham,
and will, as stated above, take back and refund
money for any Boiler which fails to give perfect sa-
tisfaction, and do all claimed for it.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

MOORE NEW GOODS.

Since last week I have received,
Holt's Alabama Plaid and Checks,
Colored Blankets,
Beverly Twin Heavy Wool Jams,
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, price 25c,
Black Wedding,
Framont Doublebreasted Shirting,
Stateville,
Cotton Spool Thread for Fish Nets,
Best House Paper Collars,
Black Hat Thread,
Cotton Glasse,
Files, Hammer, Curry Combs, Spoons, Pad Locks,
Gun Caps, Buck Handle Knives and Forks, Tubular
Nails, Watchkeys, Bear's Oil, Coal Oil, Shot and
Powder, Turpentine Soap, Reddened Saltpetre, Sole
Leather, Axes, Nails, Glass Globes, Glass, Dishes,
Tumbler, Toy Mugs, China Mugs, Plates, Deep
plates, Cheap Dishes, Cheap Cups and Saucers,
White Granite Caps and Saucers.
At the Cheap Cash and Barber Store of
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Dec. 3

PRAYER BOOKS.

2 DOZEN to arrive this week.
J. WEBB, Jr.
Dec. 3

MORE NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received, since last week, Salinette, Wool
Jams, American and other Calico, Hemlock
muslin, Stateville Shirting, Newlin's Heavy Shit-
ting, Newlin's Cotton Yarns, Minerva Wool Jams,
Kodman Kasey, Green and Daniel's Thread, Mer-
nick's Thread, Clark Hand and Machine Thread,
Sole Leather,
A large stock of Hats and Shoes of all kinds,
Sweden, Band, Hoop, Round, Square, and Bar Iron,
Nail Lamp, Glass Oil, Files, Screws, Gun and
Musk Cap, Plane Irons, Porcelain Soap, Ivory Soap,
Glass, Paint and Tinsmith's Oil, Axes and Ker-
sine Oil, White Lead and Colored Paints, Glass and
Putty, Vermifuge, Spices, Mustard, &c.
More Goods to come this and next week.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
5,000 lbs. PORK Wanted.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Dec. 3

GOODS AT COST!

THE Subscriber offers his entire Stock of Goods,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT COST PRICES.
Summer Goods and Old Goods, out of season, will
be sold at less than cost.
If you want Bargains, come without delay, with
Cash or good produce. Don't delay.
JOHN A. TURRENTINE.
Dec. 2

NEW GOODS.

WE are opening another Stock of the Calicoes we
did not wish to sell at 10, 12 and 15 cents, in
exchange for Apples at 3 cents per lb. Call with
cash or produce before the price falls, as we want to
sell. We take Corn and Pork in exchange for our
over Costs. Do not forget Hillsborough is the place
to buy your Goods.
BROWN & CO.
November 18
CANYASS Hams for Cash, At
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

2281
HILLSBOROUGH
FALL CAMPAIGN.
NEW GOODS
JUST TO HAND,
And now ready for inspection.
BROWN & CO.
September 2

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.
WE are now offering A New Stock of FALL
GOODS, for Cash or Barter, much lower
than we wish to do.
We wish and expect our old customers to stick
to us.
BROWN & CO.
September 2

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE
SUN.
REMEMBER, every customer we lose is our gain.
Have always trusted you upon this system. Think
of it.
BROWN & CO.
September 2

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.
To the People of the Southern States

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so wide-
ly known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was intro-
duced into the world under the endorsement of four
thousand leading members of the medical profession
some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that
it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all
new and useful preparations. He, therefore, adopted
the most stringent and strongest possible safeguard
against counterfeits, and to render all attempts to
pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to
distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced
by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its pu-
rity and properties having been thus ascertained, sam-
ples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand
physicians, including all the leading practitioners in
the United States, for purposes of experiment. A cir-
cular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a re-
port of the results, accompanied each specimen. Four
thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Uni-
on promptly responded. Their opinions of the article
were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation,
they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as
no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of
commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated,
and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar
excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which for-
med one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps,
together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic
element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a
marked superiority over every other diffusive stimu-
lant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men
of the highest rank were published in a condensed
form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps,
as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other
precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent
was obtained for the article, the label was copyright-
ed, a fac simile of the proprietor's autograph signa-
ture was attached to each label and cover, his name
and that of the preparation were embossed on the bot-
tles, and the cork was sealed with his private seal.
No article had ever been sold in this country under
the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and
the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the
United States District Court for the Southern District
at New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted
with the daring character of the pirates who prey up-
on the reputation of honorable merchants by vending
deceptive trash under their name; that the protec-
tions so carefully thrown around these Schnapps
would have precluded the introductions and sale of
counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimu-
lated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark
of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement
which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone re-
ceived from the medical profession has been claimed by
mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been
imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars
copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers,
after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles,
have filled them up with common gin, the most dele-
terious of all liquors, and thus made his name and
brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for
whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed
as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprie-
tor in the detection and suppression of these misre-
presentations. The genuine article, manufactured at
the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam,
Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality,
and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of
the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process
unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is
freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading
physicians and families in the Southern States of the
sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic
Schnapps in those markets and travelers, who are in
the habit of using it as an antidote to the deleterious
influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap
gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed
off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned
have been requested to institute inquiries on the sub-
ject and to forward to him the names of such parties
as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious
system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned
would say that he has produced, from under the hands
of the most distinguished men of science in America,
proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal ex-
cellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that
he has expended many thousands of dollars in surround-
ing it with guarantees and safeguards, which he de-
signed should protect the public and himself against
fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the
only liquor in the world that can be uniformly de-
pended upon as a restorative; that he has challenged
investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment
in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation
which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come
off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes
to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profes-
sion and the sick to denounce and expose the charlat-
ans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and
he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in
his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

THE following letters and certificates from the lead-
ing physicians and chemists of this city will prove to
the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are
all they are represented to be.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:
I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps
as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and de-
serving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the
purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore ob-
tainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by
physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.
26 Pine Street, New York, Nov. 21, 1867.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:
Dear Sir: I have made a chemical examination of
a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the in-
tent of determining if any foreign or injurious sub-
stances had been added to the simple distilled spirits.
The examination has resulted in the conclusion that
the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admix-
ture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the
deleterious substances which are employed in the
adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use
myself or to recommend to others for medicinal pur-
poses, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and
unobjectionable variety of gin.
Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.
(Signed.)
New York, 53 Cedar Street, Nov. 26, 1867.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:
Dear Sir: I have submitted to chemical analysis
two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took
from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and
find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from
injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the
marks of being aged and not recently prepared by
mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.
Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, May 1.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Dear Sir: The want of
pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has
been long felt by the profession, and thousands of
lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated
articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of
the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very
rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the differ-
ence in the purity of the spirits sold.
We have tested the several articles imported and
sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell un-
der the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which
we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it
has acquired in this country; from your long expe-
rience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and
Liquors should meet with the same demand.
We would recommend you to appoint some of the
respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city
as agents for the sale of your Brandy and Wines,
where the profession can obtain the same when need-
ed for medicinal purposes.
Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Univer-
sity Medical College, New York.
J. M. Carneochan, M. D., Professor of Clinical Sur-
gery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.,
No. 14 East Sixteenth street.
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. Dawces, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
Joseph Worcester, M. D., No. 120 Ninth street.
Nelson Steele, M. D., No. 37 Bloeker street.
John O'Reilly, M. D., No. 229 Fourth street.
B. I. Raphael, M. D., Professor of the Principles and
Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College,
&c., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale
BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS,
imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medi-
cal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
December 2
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr. IKE R. STRATHORN.
TURNER & STRATHORN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
WILL attend promptly to all business confided to
them. Special attention paid to the collection of
claims, conveying, &c.
October 28

AGENTS WANTED!
SEND 15 cents for a specimen number of the CA-
ROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of
Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are
making \$4.00 to \$10.00 per day.
W. H. BERNARD, Pro-
Wilmington, N. C.
October 28

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
Equal to Peruvian the first year, and an im-
prover of the land.
A full and get a circular. I confidently recom-
mend it.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Agent for this County.
Sept
WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat
A prime article, as good as can be procured in th
county. Call on
REDING CARET
Sept
NEW FALL GOODS.
OCTOBER 1868.
I AM now opening a very large and well selected
stock of goods of every kind, which have been
bought late when prices were low, and will be sold
low to suit these hard times. Call at
WEBB'S CHEAP STORE,
with Cash or Barter. Ladies Dress Goods very
cheap, call and see.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
October 14

THE STOCK.
Best Stock of Select Goods at Retail
we ever had the pleasure to offer
to our customers is now re-
dy, for Cash or Barter.
BROWN & CO.

FALL 1868.
GENERALS CAS
AND ONE PRICE
REPORTS system pays in Hillsborough, in that
our customers are coming up to our ideas.
REMEMBER your child buys of us at the same
you do.
Do not wish to make a price to fit your face; we
do not wish to trade that way.
IF YOU OWE US, pay what you owe - before
spending OUR money elsewhere - think of this.
PRICE Goods in Danville and Raleigh, and if we
do not sell at low, tell your friends.
EVERY customer we lose is our gain; why - ask
the Prices.
BROWN & CO.
Sept. 26

SEED IN STORE.
50 BUSHELS Extra Baughten Wheat \$4.50
50 Bushels Country \$5.00
55 Bushels Clover and Timothy Seed.
Baughten Phos. Lime, Ground, Lime and Plaster.
For sale by
BROWN & Co.
Sept. 9

MORE NEW GOODS!!
AT VER LOW PRICES.
ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.
ROCK Island Woollen Jeans.
Rock Island Cassimeres.
Holt's Factory Plaids.
" " and yard wide sheetings.
" " Oznaburghs.
" " Cotton Yarns.
Newlin's Sheetings, and Cotton yarns.
Also new Calicoes, Bed Ticking and oth-
er goods. At low prices, at
J. A. TURRENTINE'S.

16,000 POUNDS of Lime, for Wheat at
Hillsborough and Mebaneville, at
one cent a pound in good clean sacks.
J. A. TURRENTINE.
November 1

CAROLINE BELL SNUFF.
GAIL and Ax's Snuff, in Tin Boxes,
in Bladders,
For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, for Cash,
At
E. H. POGUE'S
Nov. 3

CANDLES AND ROSIN SOAP,
At retail. Rosin Soap at wholesale.
At
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

TIN Ware and Stove Pipe in large quantities, con-
stantly making, and sold Wholesale and Re-
tail at prices which are always satisfactory.
At
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

CASH paid for Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, old Cop-
per and Brass, By
E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.
November 2

FAMILY GROCERIES FOR CASH!!
BEST Rio Coffee, Ligures Coffee,
And C Sugar, can be had for Cash At
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

WESTERN Empire Cooking Stoves.
Marion
Also Heating and Parlor Stoves. For cash or good
barter, at
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

200 Reams Wrapping Paper, Straw and Manil-
la, at manufacturer's prices. At
E. H. POGUE'S
November 2

\$20 SEWING MACHINES.
HAND me \$20 and get the worth of your mon-
ey.
JAMES WEBB, Jr., Agent.
Nov. 18

SEASONABLE
NEW GOODS.
DEBTICKS, Janes, Cotton Jeans, Calico, 10 and
12-4, Bed Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks, Red and
White Flannels, Gloves, Hoods, Hoops, Corsets,
Machine and hand sewing Threads and Silks, K-
rays, Jeans, Invisible Hair Nets, Velvet Ribbons, Trim-
ming Ribbons, Colored and Black Dress Buttons,
Carpet, Lime, Vinegar, Cheese, Iron, and many oth-
er goods.
Just received by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Nov. 18

North Carolina Rail Road Scrip.
Wanted by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
November 12

FALL OF 1868.
NEW DRY GOODS!
New Fancy Goods,
 AND
Ready-made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
 AND
The Latest Style of Ladies' and
Gentlemen's Hats.
 ALSO
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
 OF
Hard-Ware, Groceries and Crockery.
NEW GOODS
 RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER WEEKLY.
 All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
J. ISRAEL.
 Removed to C. M. Letimer's old stand.
 Hillsborough, Sept. 16.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS
1868.
MILINERY GOODS.
 Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons.
 SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.
FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.
 BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS.
 French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments.
BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS,
 IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET AND FELT.
 We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the
 U. States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties
 and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
 337 and 339 Baltimore Street,
 BALTIMORE.
 August 25. 53-54

JULY STOCK.
 WE take great pleasure in calling your attention
 to our Stock just bought by our
M. R. PARKS.
 New prices at our House for
 Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and
 Confectionaries, Wood and Crockery Ware,
 Clothing and Notions.
 Remember, New Goods at New Prices at Hills-
 borough.
BROWN & CO.
 P. S. Had you not best buy your Goods at Hills-
 borough? Come with Cash and Produce.
WANTED, all kinds of Dried Fruit.
BROWN & CO.
 July 15. 50-

PERUVIAN GUANO,
15,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in
 store,
 cheap, for cash only.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 October 9. 50

LADIES' SHOES.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. NILES & SONS,
 Congress Gaiters and French Morocco Booters,
 And many other new Goods, Cheap for Cash or
 Barter, at
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 June 10. 50-

FAIR NOTICE.
 I SHALL proceed to collect, according to law, any
 rent due me on the 1st day of July next, with
 out fail. Call and see if you owe me anything be-
 fore that time.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.

W. S. ROULEAC,
 OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,
 WITH
D. T. WILLIAMS & CO.
Commission Merchants,
 No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,
 RICHMOND, VA.
 Special attention paid to the sale of Leaf and
 Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and
 articles of Country Produce.
 Mark your packages plainly with your name, with
 as your wishes and they will be complied with.
 Consignments solicited.

NEW GOODS.
 I AM receiving new goods every few days, to meet
 the trade in
DRIED FRUIT,
 and all other demands. Many goods received
 LAST WEEK,
 and a great many more will be received this week,
 and as on through the season. I shall give you cash
 bargains as will induce you to come again, and you
 will miss bargains unless you buy my goods. Try and
 see for yourselves.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 Sept. 16. 50-

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his cus-
 tomers, that he has opened an Oyster Saloon in
 the house recently occupied by Parks & Co. as a
 shoe store, where he intends to serve up Oysters in
 all the various styles. Having made arrangements
 with the best house in the South for the celebrated
 Lynnhaven Oyster, his customers may rely upon get-
 ting something extra in the way of oysters.
 He will also keep on hand a supply of Pickled
 Oysters for his country friends.
 Every effort will be made to guarantee to his old
 customers that satisfaction that has established him
 as an Oyster Dealer. Trusting, by strict attention to
 business and gentlemanly deportment to all, that he
 may win the patronage of every good Conservative
 in the country. His Republican friends are also cor-
 dially invited, pledging to give them an extra plate
 if it will induce them to turn from the error of their
 ways. Malice towards none, and peace and good will
 for my friends, trusting that you may step in occa-
 sionally and get a good plate of cooked Oysters.
 Respectfully,
ALEX. PLEASANTS.
 October 21. 51-

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the pub-
 lic, that he is still doing business on Wake
 street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand
 and makes to order, any description of Furniture.
 Upholstering done with neatness. Gilt Mouldings
 for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Caf-
 fets on hand, and furnished at short notice.
 Also Fish's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on
 hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in
 Town and country strictly attended to.
CHARLES S. COOLEY.
 Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 25

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

AGENTS-WANTED.

\$75 PER MONTH to sell the **NATION-
 AL FAMILY SEWING MA-
 CHINE.** This Machine is equal to the standard
 machines in every respect, and is sold at the low
 price of \$30. Address **NATIONAL SEWING
 MACHINE CO.,** Pittsburgh, Pa.
 July 1. 45-50

CLOVER SEED.

LUCERNE SEED.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
 For sale by **J. WEBB, Jr.**
 Aug. 15. 50-

VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
GENTLEMEN summer Undershirts. Just re-
 ceived by **JAMES WEBB, Jr.**
 July 24. 40-

FOR SALE.

15 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans
 (quarts), at \$4.00 per dozen.
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans
 (3 quarts), at \$3.00 per dozen.
 Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By
E. H. POGUE.
 Feb. 12. 50-

WANTED.

ALL KINDS DRIED FRUIT.
BROWN & CO.
 August 4. 50-

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's
Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every re-
 spect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give sa-
 tisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.
E. H. POGUE.
 Hillsborough.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

23 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK.
 THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of
 North Carolina that they have been appointed
 agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for
 the sale of his celebrated
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
 AND
Bottled Wines and Liquors.
 Mr. Wolfe's name is a household word in every
 part of the Southern States.
ADRAIN & VOLLERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
 August 25. 53-54

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of
 Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 7th
 November, it was ordered that the same fees be al-
 lowed the Magistrate of Police and Town Constable,
 as are by law allowed to Magistrates and Sheriffs.
 Test **DENNIS HEARTT,**
 Town Clerk.
 Nov. 12. 50-

THERMOMETERS.

SHOTS, FISH, AND CANNED
TOBACCO PLANTERS.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 Sept. 14. 50-

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,
NOW READY
Cheaper than Jew or Gentle,
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
 Country Merchants will be supplied at
 fair rates.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 Oct. 2. 57-

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock
 of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low
 for cash. Call and see the prices, at the
DRUG STORE,
 Cain's Corner.
 April 11th. 52-

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil

and five gallon Tin Cans, at the
DRUG STORE.

WALKING Cane, at the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

very fine, at the **DRUG STORE.**

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article at the

DRUG STORE.
 April 2. 52-

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa

Scissors, at the **DRUG STORE.**

POMATUM, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the **DRUG STORE.**

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the

DRUG STORE.

HAIR brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress

ing, at the **DRUG STORE.**

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the **DRUG STORE.**

AP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note

and Letter Envelopes, at the **DRUG STORE.**

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memo

randum Books, at the **DRUG STORE.**

A GREAT variety of Teeth and Nail Brushes, and

Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and shaving, at the **DRUG STORE.**

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and
 Medicines.
 Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Pa-
 per, Steel Pens, Faber Lead Pencils, Pen Holders,
 Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, HJL.
 Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a
 large lot of Brushes, a splendid assortment of
 Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Pipes, &c. &c.
 Call at the **DRUG STORE.**
 March 11 1868. 30-

ROSADALIS,

A CONSTANT supply kept on hand
 By **JAMES WEBB, Jr.**
 July 24. 50-

BAKER'S BREAD!!

A CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND!!!
 RECEIVED FRESH THREE TIMES A WEEK.
 Prices so that everybody can use it!!!!
 For Sale by
W. A. GATTIS & CO.
 July 28. 49-

WANTED.

I WANT to buy
 RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,
 either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for
 Goods,
 Beeswax, Flaxseed,
 Old Castings, Lead,
 Zinc, Flour,
 Bacon, Corn,
 and all kinds of country produce.
E. H. POGUE.
 Feb. 12. 50-

1868. SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to
 Merchants and others, who have favored him
 with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing
 his friends and the public that he is now able to make
 a further deduction in the whole of
TIN WARE
 and by using the best material and rolling himself
 the use of the most improved Machine, viz. he offers
TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 of superior quality to any manufacturer elsewhere
 in the State.
 He still offers to take in exchange any kind of gas-
 baret, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or at
 thing else, on time.
E. H. POGUE,
 Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

21 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
 21 Boxes Sash, Virginia Belle,
 200 Nails to box, \$15 00 per box.
 or 10 cents per box.
 Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,
 Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.
 Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
 300 lbs. best Leaf Lead.
 300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
 100 lbs. best Soda.
 200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
 Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
 1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
 For Sale by
E. H. POGUE.
 Hillsborough.
 Feb. 12. 50-

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on
 Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to
 Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, with
 warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.
 Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 \$35 00
 Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 \$40 00
 Will take Cash, or good Barter.
E. H. POGUE.
 Hillsborough.
 Feb. 12. 50-

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh
ORANGE, LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,
FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment
 Candies, Pickles, Crackers, Nardines, &c. &c. at the
DRUG STORE.
 February, 27. 75-

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAI- NTERS.

JUST received, best quality of
TANNERS' AND LINSEED OIL.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 Sept. 9th. 50-

PURE RYE WHISKEY.

Apple Brandy,
 French Brandy,
 Port Wine,
 Madeira Wine,
 Gin, for Medical purposes, at the
DRUG STORE.

CLOVER and LUCERNE SEED. We will

have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days
 at the **DRUG STORE.**

BLUE STONE, at the

DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the

DRUG STORE.

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice,

Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the
DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamp Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elizer of Peruvia

Bark with Protocids of Iron, at the
DRUG STORE.
 September 12. 50-

TO TANNERS.

I want light **UPPER LEATHER.**
 I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it.
 Tanner's Oil, &c.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 August 28. 50-

WANTED.

and Dry Hides, in Exchange for tins
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
 Oct. 24. 50-

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Fong's
 Family Dyes, for dyeing Ribbons, Silk and
 Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap
 Powders, for washing the same. Call on our sam-
 ples, at the **DRUG STORE.**
 April 11th. 50-

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